

Write in right away about the things you want for Christmas. Our stock is complete now and prices in keeping with the times.

ESTABLISHED 1862
Park's
JEWELRY STORE
170 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ADOLESCENCE OF THE DOLLAR
Present Unit of Value Has Had Many Forms and Shapes.

The dollar took some rounding. Nor did it formerly ring true, but, much alive, simply gave a beat or bellow. Cattle, among country folk, at one time constituted the dollar, while primitive man generally made use of any article sufficiently abundant for the standard payment of all merchandise, writes R. Holt Lomax in Harper's Weekly. Thus, in ancient Greece, a large bronze tripod had the value of a dozen oxen. A good hard working woman, on the other hand, was given in exchange for only four such beasts. When metal took the place of money, the dollar clung to its traditions, and coins were still called after live stock. Thus, "pecunia," applied to metal money, derived its origin from "pecus" (cattle). From the custom of counting heads of cattle came the present designation of a sum in cash—capital, or "capita" (heads). In Sanscrit, rupa, (herd, flock) made roupaya, or the Indian rupee, while the Ingots of electrum, or admixture of gold and silver, when first in use as money, bore the impress of an ox or cow. Not clumsy but too fragile, were the shells in use as money by the negroes of Africa and throughout ancient Asia, where the natives, taken by its beauty, gave the shell a money value.

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR INK.

Signature in Indelible Pencil on Wet Check Will Be Accepted.

"Who has a fountain pen?" asked the nervous man as he fished out his check book. "I have to pay mine host his bill, and as I'm going out of town for a couple of weeks, I want to get the job off my hands. He hasn't a pen and ink here." "Here is an indelible pencil," said a friend, as he reached into his vest pocket. "That won't do," snapped the nervous man. "No bank will take a check written with a pencil." "Oh, yes, provided you wet the check first," said the friend soothingly. "If you can't get water, lick the check as you would a stamp, and then do your writing while it is still moist. An indelible pencil is filled with nothing but ink powder, compressed into solidity. When it is moistened it becomes ink. Try it." "I see," said the nervous man as he signed his check with a flourish, "that there are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with hot butter."

These Were Big Hailstones.
The weirdest storm story in years comes down from the Downieville and Snow Tent country, where it is alleged that chickens were killed by hail stones and a horse was knocked senseless. The storm is said to have been the fiercest in years. Four chickens are said to have been killed by the hail and many knocked down. Lightning struck a tree on the Goodyear bar grade, and it was still burning today. At George Cooper's ranch, near Snow Tent, the hailstones were reported as large as small eggs, and one of these knocked the horse senseless.—Nevada City Correspondent San Francisco Call.

Aggravating Man.
"I don't see how you can have any fault to find with him." "Why not?" "Because he appears to be a man who is absolutely without faults of any sort." "That's just it. That's his worst fault."

Vegetable with Old Lineage.
Asparagus is the aristocrat of the food plants. None other has so distinguished a lineage, for its records reach back almost to the beginning of authentic history. It is mentioned by the comic poet Cratinus, who died about 425 B. C. The Romans hold asparagus in the highest esteem, the elder Cato treating at length, in his "De re Rustica," still extant, of the virtues and correct cultivation of the plant. Pliny, writing about 60 A. D., has a great deal to say of asparagus. He says: "Of all the products of your garden your chief care should be asparagus."

Good Stuff in This Boy.
The Worcester (Mass.) boy who went five cents to the conscience fund to pay for some apples he took is made of stuff that will bear better fruit than any he stole. There are hopes for a nation owning boys of his pattern.

Vanilla in Panama.
Vanilla grows well in Panama, but great difficulty is experienced in curing the beans owing to the extreme dampness of the climate.

In Chicago.
Mrs. Dearborn—What is that hammer hanging alongside of your bureau? Mrs. Wahash—Oh, haven't you ever seen that before? "No, I don't believe I have." "Why, I cut a notch in the handle every time I got a divorce."—Yonkers Statesman.

For Those in Love.
It is safe to swear eternal fidelity and to talk all sorts of nonsense, but avoid writing too much. A poet has said such a one should be hung on his own pothooks.

SOLDIERS OF EUROPE

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AND GERMAN MILITARY METHODS.

Agility and Resourcefulness on the One Hand and Dogged Persistence on the Other.

Paris.—Having had the privilege of witnessing, at 48 hours' interval, the grand maneuvers of the French and German armies, some comparison of their methods and the qualities and defects of the troops as they strike the spectator may be of interest.

I could but sum this up by saying that it is a case of French mobility against German method. The French are a warlike race, who delight in military action for its own sake. The whole people takes delight in the pomp and circumstance of military parade. They love the "panache" and all that goes with it. The Germans are the greatest military power in the world, but the German is not warlike. He has the highest sense of duty of any soldier in Europe, and that replaces in him the inborn fighting spirit of the Latin race.

The French infantry soldier is probably as near the ideal soldier as one can find. He has a cheerfulness under difficulties and an endless amount of resource.

But it is his extraordinary marching powers that astound the spectator. A French regiment covers the ground at wonderful speed and never seems to tire. Fifty kilometers a day are at times covered by French infantry, and marches of 70 and more kilometers are occasionally done. I speak, of course, of the troops of the line. The "Chasseurs a pied," the famous "victors," are unique among the armies of Europe. What they can accomplish in the way of marching no other troops can pretend to equal.

Three years ago, at the maneuvers at Brienne-le-Chateau, I was one day watching the troops marching into the town after the day's operations. Regiment after regiment swung by looking as if they were good for another 50 kilometers, though they had been on the move for 12 long hours. In front of the marine, where the headquarters of the army was established, Gen. Brugere and Gen. Chaffee were standing with a half dozen officers of the American mission. As each regiment swung around the corner the men, as soon as they saw the American uniforms, seemed galvanized. Every man pulled himself up and stepped out to show the foreign visitors that there was still the old French spirit left. They gave the last "coup de collier" and swept past with a swing and vigor astonishing in men who all had something like 50 kilometers behind them. An army that can give this "coup de collier" for the honor of the flag has the true military

spirit. The Kaiser's sturdy infantry soldier is, in my opinion, wanting in this absolute pride in his profession. He tramps on mile after mile with dogged perseverance, but without the wonderful elastic, springy step of the "plouplou."

But where the French soldier excels the German soldier is in his resourcefulness. He knows how to shift for himself and is full of little tricks for increasing his comfort, of which the more stolid German has no idea. For instance, the speed with which a French regiment will get its coffee ready on the maneuver ground looks sometimes like legerdemain. I have been with French troops when it has rained for three days unceasingly, and



AMERICAN OFFICERS AT GERMAN MANEUVERS.

when there was not a piece of dry wood for ten kilometers round. Yet within a quarter of an hour of the bugles sounding the halt the fires were lit and the coffee boiling. Then if one gives a French soldier a piece of meat and a handful of potatoes he will turn out a "rata" which cannot be beaten anywhere. As according to the Napoleonic dictum "an army marches on its belly" this is an important trump in the hands of the French.

In the matter of artillery I think there can be no two opinions. The French possess the finest artillery of any army on the continent, well horsed and well commanded.

The German cavalry is excellently mounted, and the men seem thoroughly trained. The scouting and reconnoitering is carried out in good style, the men moving over the country with the greatest precaution and taking advantage of every bit of cover. The horses are of good quality, and the men are good, if not of first-class order.

TO WED VANDERBILT HEIRESS.
Engagement of Miss Gladys to Austrian Nobleman Announced.

Newport, R. I.—Following the arrival here of Count Laszlo Szechenyi



COUNT LASZLO SZECHENYI.

of Budapest, formal announcement of his engagement to Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and one of the richest heiresses in the country, has been made.

It is expected the wedding will take place at The Breakers some time this autumn.

Count Szechenyi, whose name is pronounced Tse-chen-yee, is 28 years of age, rich, good looking and a lieutenant in his king's imperial hussars. His father was Count Emerich Szechenyi, and had the decoration of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His mother was Countess Alexandra of Szatmar-Szatmar.

Count Laszlo has three elder brothers, Counts Dionysius, Peter and Stephan, all of whom, like himself, are reserve lieutenants in the imperial hussars.

The count, who is the youngest son of the late Count Emerich Szechenyi, for several years ambassador from Austria-Hungary to Germany, is rich and good-looking. He has a hereditary seat in the Hungarian parliament and is one of the chamberlains of the Austrian emperor.

Miss Vanderbilt is the youngest child of the late Cornelius and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and was introduced to New York society three years ago. Since her debut she has passed considerable

time each year in Europe with her mother. They went abroad the last time following a trip to California last April. They returned to New York recently, coming immediately to Newport.

Miss Vanderbilt is very popular in society. She is accomplished in music and has studied singing in Paris with Jean de Reszke.

Miss Gladys is just past her twenty-first birthday, when she was allotted her share of her father's vast estate. The share amounted, it is estimated, to about \$12,500,000.

BELL WITH A HISTORY.
Was Originally in Lighthouse on Minot's Lodge.

Boston.—The Baptist churchgoers of Bryant's Pond, Me., are called by a bell that was originally in the lighthouse on Minot's Lodge. The lighthouse was destroyed by a storm during the early '40s and not long afterward the bell was rescued from the bottom of the ocean.

Samuel T. Faulkner had the bell placed in the tower of a mill at Turner, Me., where it hung for more than half a century. The mill was burned two years ago and the bell was partially destroyed. At the



THE HISTORIC OLD BELL.

same time Mr. Faulkner lost his life in the fire. The bell has now been recast and presented to the church at Bryant's Pond by a daughter of Mr. Faulkner.

Pranks of a Billygoat.

A billygoat climbed a tall fir tree at Hood River, on the ranch of Frank Chandler. The witness is Hans Lage, while on his way to the city, Lage discovered one of Mr. Chandler's acrobatic billy goats up 50 feet in a large fir tree, browsing as contentedly as if swiping sweet peas through a neighbor's picket fence.—Hood River (Ore.) News-Letter

PLOWING THE ORCHARD.

Discussion of Subject By W. Paddock of Delaware Experiment Station.

That clean cultivation of orchards has been the rule in Colorado has already been referred to in publications from the Colorado agricultural college. But the system of culture has not generally included the use of the turning plow.

It was thought that if the surface was kept mellow and free from weeds, all requirements had been met. In fact there seems to have been something of prejudice against the use of the plow, as it was feared that the injury to the tree roots would counteract any beneficial effect.

The continued use of shallow cultivators tends to form a hard pan and many orchards show the effects. Roots need air, and lots of it, in order to do their work effectively. The root hairs are less abundant and many are killed if the tree is compelled to live continuously in a hard, compact soil.

The effect on the tree is much the same as though too much water had been allowed to accumulate about the roots. Some means should be taken to loosen such soils, and this can be done best with a plow, particularly if supplemented by some growing crop or stable manure which is turned under.

Stable growers in one of the best sections of Colorado, up to about three years ago, would scarcely allow a plow in the orchard; but since that time its use has come to be nearly universal. And we predict that it will not be long until a system of green manuring will also come into general use.

The time of year to use the plow is now agitating the minds of many. The spring has been adopted in the east, where for 15 years a great deal of study has been devoted to the subject of orchard culture. The orchard land is broken up as early as the weather will permit, and clean culture is given till the end of the growing season, when a cover crop is sown. Convenient rains usually start this crop into growth, when it helps mature tree growth by using surplus moisture and protects the soil in various ways until the following spring, when it is turned under to supply vegetable matter and fertility to the soil.

We are now pretty well agreed that the turning plow should be used but extended inquiries among orchardists show that in general they have had better results by turning the land over in the fall. The main reason advanced for this preference is that if the land is plowed in the spring, and particularly if a green crop has been turned under, it is nearly impossible to get water over the ground without the most of it getting much to wet. The result is yellow foliage and a set-back to the trees, from which it takes them some time to recover. This experience will probably be found to be true of most soils.

We conclude then, that the use of the turning plow is very desirable, if not essential, where clean cultivation is given, and in the present state of our knowledge the fall of the year after the leaves are off, is the best time for its use.

HAND PICKED.

Paint the ladders before putting them away.

Cultivation of the strawberry bed should continue until the ground freezes; but don't mulch the plants too early—wait until the ground freezes sufficiently hard to hold up a wagon.

Planning for an evergreen wind break to protect your orchard? All right, good idea; but don't set the trees this fall. Order them from the nurseryman now, but tell him to ship them in the spring.

Grade your apples when you take them to market. You can get a better price for the best ones and the others will sell better than they would if all mixed in with something else.

Tender varieties of grapes, raspberries, blackberries, etc., can be protected through the winter, in cold climates, by bending down the canes along the row and covering with earth.—Farm Journal.

Provide for Surface Overflow.

It is not only requisite to have the land thoroughly tilled, but also necessary to make provision for surface overflows. In late autumn make surface ditches or cuts to catch winter's surface waters and so save the plants. A little study, suggests Farm Journal, will show where to run them so as most surely to lead away overflows. If not needed longer in spring they can be closed up. They need generally be no bigger than furrows.

The Cabbage Stubs.

As soon as the heads have been removed from the cabbage stalks, the latter should be carried from the patch and thrown into the hog lot or piled up where they can be burned. Many of the fungous diseases, such as club root, result from leaving the roots or stubs in the patch too long. If it is thought that the ground needs a covering, throw a little manure on the surface. This can be removed in the spring if it is not necessary to plow it under.

Growing Oats.

Oats are probably less favorable to the growth of young grasses than any of the other small grains except peas. They stool more than other grains and are of more leafy growth, hence they provide a denser shade, and in maturing they draw heavily on the moisture of the soil.

FOUND OUT JUST IN TIME.

Or Finger Bowl Would Have Been Put to Novel Use.

The late William Cassidy, one-time editor of the Albany Argus, possessed the traditional Irish wit. On one occasion, a number of years ago, he was a guest at a political banquet in Albany. At that time finger bowls were seldom used, and their correct usage (a passing fad) meant to dip a corner of the napkin in the water and there-with daintily cleanse the finger tips.

Most of the men present eyed the innovation, when introduced at dessert, narrowly and uncertainly. One after another ended by plunging the hand into the crystal dish. But Mr. Robert Pruyn, a well-known Albany gentleman, correctly moistened a bit of his napkin and laved his fingers. Mr. Cassidy watched him admiringly, not having as yet touched his own glass. "That's good," he whispered to a neighbor. "That's good. If Pruyn hadn't done that I should have put my foot in it."—Harper's Weekly.

ITCHING RASH 18 YEARS.

Girl's Rash Spread and Grew Worse Under Specialist's Care—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my daughter was a baby she had a breaking out behind the ears. The doctor said that she would outgrow it, and it did get somewhat better until she was about fifteen years old, and after that she could get nothing that would drive it away. She was always applying something in the way of salves. It troubled her behind the knees, opposite the elbows, back of the neck and ears, under the chin, and then it got on the face. That was about three years ago. She took treatment with a specialist and seemed to get worse all the time. We were then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, and now I don't see any breaking out. M. Curley, 11-13 Sixteenth St., Bay City, Mich., May 20, 1909."

HOW HE FOUND THE KEY.

Brother's Method Was Simple, but Also Somewhat Costly.

Miss Dresswell had just returned, after spending a week with a country friend. Imagine her consternation when she discovered her previously well-stocked wardrobe empty!

"Gracious, George!" she said to her brother. "Where are all my clothes? And what in the world is that great black patch on the lawn?"

The face of George exhibited all the well-known signs of conscious righteousness, and he met her gaze unflinchingly.

"Maria," he replied consolingly, "you wrote to me that if I wanted the key of the billiard room I should find it in the pocket of your bolero."

"Yes, yes!"

"Well, I don't know a bolero from a fichu or a box pleat, so I took all the things to the lawn and burnt them. Then I recovered the key from the ashes."

She froze him with a stare, and he is now thawing slowly on the kitchen stove.—Stray Stories.

True to His Promise.

A teacher in a tenement district hurried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny south to a dark, sunless alley.

"Yes, teach, I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

After the teacher's breathless flight toward the clouds, the little hand stopped tugging.

"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstairs sitting on the step," finished the smiling lips.—Harper's Magazine.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning."

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head, and, at times after exertion, a general 'gone' feeling with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years."

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years ago I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all."

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Suddenly I found myself improving in a most decided fashion."

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ BOTTLE



Martha Washington
COMFORT SHOES

Thousands of women thoroughly enjoy the genuine relief and comfort of Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces; they just slip on and off at will. Elastic at the sides prevents pinching or squeezing, and "gives" with every movement of the foot. Absolute comfort guaranteed.

Your dealer will supply you if not, write to us. Look for the name and Trade Mark on the sole.

SEND FOR THE NAME OF A dealer who does not handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, and we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20. We also make the stylish "Leading Lady Shoes."

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature.

Refuse Substitutes.



MADE FOR SERVICE and guaranteed absolutely WATERPROOF.

OILED SUITS, SLICKERS AND HATS. Every garment guaranteed Clean - Light - Durable.

Suits \$3.99 Slickers \$3.99. SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE. CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES. In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. S. KELLING NEWSPAPER CO., 19 W. Adams St., Chicago.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in the package. Other starches only 11 ounces—our price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.